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G A M E    C R E E K  
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In Port Frederick, on Northeast Shore of Chichagof Island.

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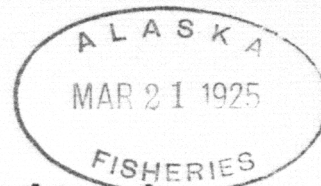
Game Creek is about 7 miles long, from entrance to where it branches off into small tributaries, being a good fishing stream, having a wide bed, with no dams or debris, a number of gravel bars and frequent ripples.

Chums commenced running about June 20 and I have learned that a late run of this same specie and Cohoes is expected late in September and early in October. The stream is usually high at that time and fish go well up to spawn; however, the early run of chums is the largest and best, but the creek was not protected during this early run and skiff netters were dragging at the mouths of the creeks for nearly a week.

Humpbacks commenced going up stream about July 30. They did not play around at the mouth of the stream like the chums, but spawned on lower ripples and did not go nearly so far up; neither were they tormented by trout while spawning, as like the chums.

In observing the spawning of chums I found nearly each one had a trout following. The trout apparently would turn on its side and grab the egg before it could be deposited, which startled the salmon but the trout continued to get the eggs. With a small mesh trout seine the lower part of the stream could be cleared of trout a few days before the first chums commence escaping.

During July, when the water was below the average flow, there were but very few salmon in the stream and those that did enter the creek fell back with the tide, evidently as far as Gott-Heena creek, where the salmon made a splendid escapement.



When the flow of water became abnormally high the salmon made so much progress that they were well into the stream before the ebb tide, and by August 15 there were about 900 humpbacks going up stream on the night tide. This high water occurred principally during the closed season, from August 11 to August 31, therefore, the percentage of escapement was above the average, as there were approximately only 300 fish caught in this creek all during the season.

After carefully observing the conditions in this territory, I wish to submit a few recommendations for the coming year:

All small bays, sloughs and inlets, from Mission Point, north marker for Gott-Heena Creek, to South marker of Game Creek Bay should be reserved.

The dead line should start at Mission Point, from there to south end of Grave Yard Island, thence to south end of Reef Island and extend to north end of Game Creek Island, thereby protecting the early and best run of chums.

Gott-Heena creek should have a watchman. As there was splendid fishing there on the big flats at night, about ten fishermen camped in Smug Harbor and anchored in Gott Heena creek during the early run of chums.

Herring seine boats should not be allowed to seine inside of the dead line. They catch a large number of salmon and do not put them back, but send them to the fertilizer together with herring. Crab canners and crab fishermen should not be allowed to buy or use hooked salmon during closed season, as there are millions of clams, which is the natural food for crabs, making better and more durable bait.

C. A. Bevans,  
Stream Watchman.

Season of 1924.

# Game Creek

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Sketch of territory in which Game Creek is situated.

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From Hoonah Packing Co. on the North to south marker is nearly four miles.

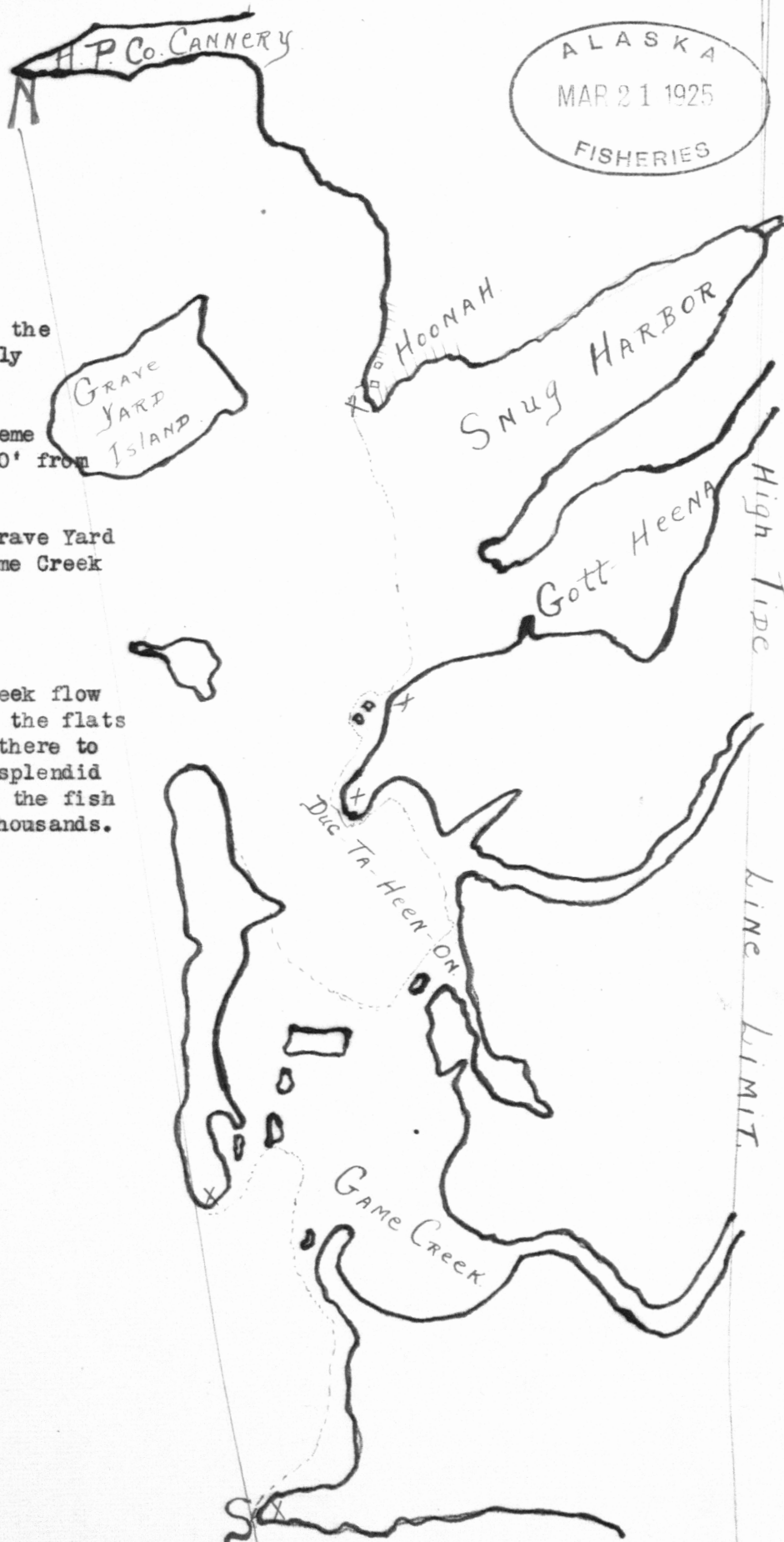
The dotted line shows extreme low tide and no marker is 1500' from mouth of creeks at low tide.

All of the water between Grave Yard Island and south marker at Game Creek should be reserved.

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Salmon coming into this creek flow back on receding tide, across the flats into Duc-Ta-Heen-On and from there to Goot-Heena, where there is a splendid escapement up stream, in fact the fish are going up that stream by thousands.

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# 5 SOUND SPENCER

ALASKA  
MAR 21 1925  
FISHERIES



## TIDES

The two tides of the day are generally unequal, the inequality varying with the moon's declination.

The plane of reference is the mean of the lower low waters.

Mean time of high water after moon's meridian passage.	0 <sup>h</sup> 29 <sup>m</sup>	12 <sup>h</sup> 05 <sup>m</sup>	12 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup>	0 <sup>h</sup> 13 <sup>m</sup>
Mean time of low water after moon's meridian passage.	6 42	6 47	5 58	6 26
Mean height of higher high water above plane of reference.	15.1 ft	11.4 ft	2.6 ft	10.7 ft
Mean height of all high waters above plane of reference.	14.6 "	11.0 "	9.3 "	10.2 "
Mean height of all low waters above plane of reference.	1.8 "	1.4 "	1.4 "	1.5 "
Mean of extreme low waters below plane of reference.	3.5 "	4.1 "	2.3 "	2.4 "

Hoonah Port Frederick	Inian Cove	Port Althorp	Granite Cove
0 <sup>h</sup> 29 <sup>m</sup>	12 <sup>h</sup> 05 <sup>m</sup>	12 <sup>h</sup> 10 <sup>m</sup>	0 <sup>h</sup> 13 <sup>m</sup>
6 42	6 47	5 58	6 26
15.1 ft	11.4 ft	2.6 ft	10.7 ft
14.6 "	11.0 "	9.3 "	10.2 "
1.8 "	1.4 "	1.4 "	1.5 "
3.5 "	4.1 "	2.3 "	2.4 "

The predicted time and height of the tide can be obtained from the TIDE TABLES published annually by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

## SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

M. mud, S. sand, G. gravel, Sh. shells, P. pebbles, Sp. specks, Cl. clay, Crs. coarse, Rky. rocky, Stk. sticky.  
Hrd. hard, Sft. soft, Fne. fine, Crs. coarse, Rky. rocky, Stk. sticky.

- C. can, N. nun, S. spar.
- Red buoy, to be left to starboard in entering.
- Black buoy, to be left to port in entering.
- Black and red horizontal stripes, danger buoy.
- Black and white perpendicular stripes, channel buoy.

- No bottom at ... fathoms.
- Rock, awash at any stage of the tide.
- Sunken rock.
- Wreck.